

## Notes on the Hymenoptera Chalcidoidea.

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### I. A NEW TRICHOGRAMMATID FROM THE UNITED STATES.

In the Transactions of the American Entomological Society, Volume XXXVII, 1911, pp. 2-6, pl. I, figs. 1-2, a new genus and species of the Chalcidoid family Trichogrammatidæ was described with the name of \**Aphclinoidea semifuscipennis* Girault. Recent additions to this genus comprising four new species discovered in Australia lead me to review the group and I now find that in the material upon which was based the description of the type of the genus two distinct species were represented instead of but the one. This error came about very naturally by supposing the two distinct forms represented in the description of *semifuscipennis* to be the two sexes of that species. If the original description of the genus be consulted, it will be seen that the male was described as differing from the female by a very striking characteristic, a kind not usually sexual, namely the presence of a broad naked path across the fore wing. Later examination of one of the so-called males upon which the description was based (captured at Urbana, Illinois, July 27, 1910) led to the discovery that it was a female, evidenced by the fact that the genitalia could not be distinguished from that of the females of the genus, though the actual presence of an ovipositor could not be demonstrated. Nevertheless the reasoning stands thus:

(1) This specimen could not be distinguished structurally from the females of the other four species and its ovipositor was probably concealed within its valves, which were visible.

(2) Males of the genus with the exception of the two so-called of *semifuscipennis* are unknown (about forty specimens of the genus have been captured, all females).

(3) Secondary sexual characters in the family are usually confined to antennal structures (or some more fundamental change than that mentioned previously), and

(4) Differences in degree of wing fumation and arrangement of the discal ciliation are known to be specific characters

in this genus, while the secondary sexual characters remain unknown. That two species are represented by the material in question is thus so nearly certain that I do not hesitate at all, but forthwith describe the second American species of the genus.

**Aphelinoidea plutella** new species.

*Aphelinoidea semifuscipennis* Girault, male, in Girault l. c.

*Female*.—Similar to the type species of the genus excepting as already pointed out in the place cited. The specimen before me differs also in color, however, the whole of the thorax and head ochraceous not blackish, the base of the abdomen yellowish suffused with orange. Discal ciliation confined to the distal half of the fore wing and separated from the apex of the venation by a clear path which is naked; the fumation of the fore wing extends only to the end of the marginal vein. The proximal joint of the club is less than a third of the length of that segment.

*Habitat*: United States of America—Illinois (Centralia and Urbana).

*Type*: Accession No. 41,680, Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, Urbana, Illinois, one female in xylol-balsam (mounted with the type female of *semifuscipennis* Girault).

There are now known six species of *Aphelinoidea*, four of them from Queensland, Australia, but as yet undescribed.

2. *ANTHEMILLA* GIRAULT EQUALS *PARALLELAPTERA* ENOCK.

In the Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington, Volume XIII, 1911, pp. 185-187, a new genus and species of Mymaridæ is described from North America under the name *Anthemella rex* Girault. This genus was thought to be different from any Mymarid genus then known, but it was recognized that it was closely allied with *Anthemus* Howard from which it differs markedly in venation only. I have been considerably surprised, therefore, in finding later on that the genus had already been described by Enock for *Parallelaptera panis* Enock (Transactions of the Entomological Society of London for the year 1909, December, p. 454, pl. XIII, figs. 1-5). But Enock, in the original description of the genus gives no characteristics of it and its position is unstated; we learn from the description, however, that the male antennæ

are 11-jointed, the only characteristic mentioned that would serve to show that the genus was different from *Anthemus* Howard. However, there now being no doubt as regards the identity of *Anthemiella* with *Parallelaptera*, the characteristics of the latter become more evident, since the former name was proposed especially for the reason that its type species bore a long marginal vein in the fore wing (about seven times longer than broad, in the type *Anthemus* only about twice longer than its width). Hence *Parallelaptera* Enock differs primarily from *Anthemus* Howard in bearing a longer marginal vein of the fore wing and in having 11-jointed antennæ in the male; secondarily in having longer funicle joints and nearly naked fore wings (as regards discal ciliation).

*Parallelaptera rex* (Girault) differs from *P. panis* in general coloration, being black marked with golden yellow, in having funicle joints 1 and 2 unequal and doubtless in other details but I am unable to detect these from the descriptions.

### 3. SOME NECESSARY CORRECTIONS TO PREVIOUS PAPERS ON THE MYMARIDAE.

(1). In the paper titled "A New Polynema from Mexico," published in ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS, Philadelphia, Volume XXII, October, 1911, p. 358, last line *female* should read *male*.\* This paper describes *Polynema aspidioti* Girault.

(2). In the paper titled "Descriptions of North American Mymaridae with Synonymic and Other Notes on Described Genera and Species," published in the *Transactions of the American Entomological Society*, Philadelphia, Volume XXXVII, pp. 253-324, the following:

Page 278, line 21, *Anthemis* read *Anthemus*.

Page 284, line 10, *nigellus* read *nigrellus*.

Page 291, paragraph 8—In regard to *Anagrus columbi* Perkins, I should state that I have seen the type or at least original specimen which is mounted in balsam and in the collections of the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association at Honolulu; an examination of it does not lead me to change the opinion concerning its status as expressed in this paragraph.

Page 300, line 4, *howardii* read *striaticorne*.

Page 301, lines 10 and 29, *or* read *on*.

Page 308, line 5, *consobinus* read *consobrinus*.

Page 319, line 26, *second* read *first*.

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[\* In Mr. Girault's MS. the word is *female*, as was printed in the NEWS.—ED.]

Page 323, in the added list of names *Anaphes pratensis* Foerster is erroneously omitted, subsequently found to occur in North America. *Camptoptera clavata* Provancher should have been omitted as later it was found to belong to a different group of the Hymenoptera.

Page 324, line 6, *Discopus* read *Dicopus*. The *longipes* mentioned in line 9 is a *Polynema*. The three species in lines 5, 6 and 7 have now been described and are valid.

Unfortunately the publication of this paper was somewhat delayed so that other papers which should have followed it in point of time appeared at the same time or even somewhat earlier; this state of affairs causes a few nomenclatorial incongruities, none of which, however, are of much consequence. The three papers on Mymaridae published by myself in ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS for October, 1911, the two in the *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington*, Volume XIII, 1911 (pp. 120-123 and 185-187), the one appearing in the *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*, September, 1911 (and the one on *Stephanodes psecas* Girault to appear later in the same journal but which should have appeared before the September article), and the article appearing in the *Archiv für Naturgeschichte*, Berlin, 1911, pp. 119-140, should all have been published later than the above paper.

#### 4. NECESSARY CORRECTIONS TO SOME OTHER PUBLISHED PAPERS ON THE CHALCIDOIDEA.

(1). In the paper entitled "Synonymic and Descriptive Notes on the Hymenoptera Chalcidoidea with Descriptions of Several New Genera and Species," published in the *Archiv für Naturgeschichte*, Berlin, 1911, the following errors occurred:

Page 119, after the paragraph on *Uriella rufipes* the family heading *Eulophidae* was omitted.

The footnote signal 2 should be in the next line after *Ashmead*.

Page 121, line 8, *larg* should be *long*.

Page 128, line 4, insert the word *four* before *male*.

Page 130, line 29, *Uscanagmatella* should read *Trichogrammatella*.

Page 139, line 41, insert *and* between *color* and *wings*.

(2). In the paper published in the *Canadian Entomologist* for 1911, pp. 346-354, 370-377 and following, these typographical errors occurred:

Page 346, line 5, insert *of* after *subgenus*.

Page 351, line 1 of footnote, *the* read *this*.

Page 375, line 6 from bottom, *Perovea* read *Peronea*.

Page 376, line 7, *Semeotellus* read *Semiotellus*.

Lines 11 and 12, *Mason* read *Nason*.

Line 9, the semicolon after 1897 should be omitted and the word *and* inserted.